

Library



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS FOR
THE YEAR 1959



E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough of Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis for the year 1959

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	5
Statistics	7
Infectious Diseases	11
Infestation	12
Notifiable Diseases	13
Food Poisoning	15
Pet Animals Act, 1951	16
National Assistance Act, 1948	16
Water Supply	17
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	19
Housing	23
Mosquito and Midge Control	27
Caravans and Camping Sites	28
Food Hygiene	30
Ice Cream	31
Milk Supplies	32
Food Supplies	34
Clean Air Act, 1956	36
Rodent Control	38
Legal Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936	40
Public Conveniences	40
Statistics of Sanitary Administration	42
Meteorological Report	47

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Alderman E. W. PRIDDLE, J.P.)

Councillor G. A. HUTCHINGS (*Chairman*)

Alderman A. BILES, O.B.E., J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Ald A. P. BURT, J.P.
(*Resigned October, 1959*)

Ald. Mrs. C. WOOTTON, M.A.

Ald. Mrs. I. A. LEGH

Alderman W. A. FORY

Councillor C. F. LINNITT, J.P.
B.SC.

Coun. Miss J. MACPHERSON

Councillor R. RICHMOND

Councillor Mrs. F. G. THOMAS

Councillor F. H. J. PURNELL

Councillor A. HAUNTON

Councillor C. PRICE

STAFF — PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth. Tel.: Weymouth 1645

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

CHARLOTTE A. G. WARD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

†*‡ H. HANDSCOMB, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors :

†* R. G. S. NEWBOULD

†* A. L. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant :

Mr. A. R. SMITH

† Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board

* Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

‡ Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Clerical Staff :

Mr. F. H. HOUSE

Mrs. L. MABB

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH
August, 1960

*To: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Report for the year 1959 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

So far as notifiable infectious diseases were concerned it was one of the quietest years on record, there being only 153 notifications of measles and 14 of scarlet fever, all of a very mild type. No cases of whooping cough were reported and for the second successive year there was no poliomyelitis.

The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign was pursued vigorously and it is estimated that 84.3% of children of school age have now been given protection and 80% of young persons in the 15—25 year age group. Despite the intensive efforts required to secure these satisfactory results, there was no diminution in routine diphtheria immunisation and it is gratifying to report that of the school children examined during the year 99.2% had been protected against diphtheria.

In previous Annual Reports I have made repeated mention of the unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements at all but one of the large caravan sites in the Preston area. It is therefore most encouraging to report that during the year representatives of the Council met the site owners concerned to discuss ways and means of eliminating these unsatisfactory conditions. One of the large sites was in fact connected to the main drainage system before the 1960 camping season began and there is every hope that the others will have similar facilities before the 1961 season.

Elsewhere in this Report details are recorded of the many duties carried out by the Public Health Inspectors under the able and energetic direction of Mr. H. Handscomb, Chief Public Health Inspector, to whom I am again most grateful for his help in compiling this Report.

I am again happy to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation in the work of the Department afforded by my professional colleagues in practice in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration and my fellow officials and the Health Department Staff for their unfailing assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres of tidal water	7,017
Mid-year Home Population (estimated by the Registrar General)	37,960
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st Mar., 1960)	12,094
Rateable Value (31st March, 1960)	£618,896
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1959-60)	£2,517

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. P. Harrison, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information :—

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1957			1958			1959		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
March	249	130	379	289	132	421	259	146	405
June	139	13	152	119	43	162	174	55	229
September	135	46	181	225	62	287	212	32	244
December	277	125	402	295	154	449	276	96	372

The main industries in this area are :—

- Building and Civil Engineering
- Nationalised Industries
- Local and National Government Services
- Scientific Research
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Docks, Shipping and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries
- Bakeries
- Television and Radio Equipment Manufacture
- Agriculture
- Garages

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1959

Total Births : 657

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17.3

Comparability Factor : 1.03

Standardised Birth Rate: 17.81

Live Births: 649

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	302	310	612
Illegitimate	...	21	16	37
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	323	326	649
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 17.09

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births: 5.7

Stillbirths: 8

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	4	4	8
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	4	4	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 12.17

Deaths : 460. Males : 225. Females : 235.

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population: 12.12

Comparability Factor: 0.91

Standardised Death Rate: 11.02

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	7	6	13
Illegitimate	...	3	1	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	10	7	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	6	3	9
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	8	4	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age :

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	7	3	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rates :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	26.19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	20.03
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	108.1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	18.49
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	15.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	27.39
Deaths from Puerperal causes	...	...	...	—
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	—

TOTAL DEATHS, 1959 (Registrar General's Official Returns)

All Causes : 460. Males : 225 Females : 235

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—
9.	Other Infective and parasitic diseases			1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	8	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	20	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	15
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	6
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			22	24
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	2	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	2	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	23	38
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	43	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	30	32
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	7	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	2	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	12	14
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	8	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	2	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	6	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	2	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases			19	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	2	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—
TOTAL				225	235

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Rate

The standardised birth rate of 17.81 was slightly higher than that of the previous year.

Live births exceeded the number of deaths by 189.

Deaths

The total number of deaths was 460—225 males and 235 females, giving a crude death rate of 12.12 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor, the standardised death rate is found to be 11.02. (The Comparability Factor is worked out for each district by the Registrar General. Its object is to level out differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the various districts and has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area. When the local crude death rate is multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor it is comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For the second year in succession it was a very quiet year.

No cases of whooping cough were notified, whilst only 153 notifications of measles and 14 of scarlet fever were received.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority.

Up to the 31st December, 1959, a total of 10,050 persons in the South Dorset Area aged 6 months to 25 years of age had been given three injections.

It is estimated that 84.3% of children of school age have now been given protection, and 80% of young persons in the 15—25 year age group.

Vaccination was made available to those aged 26—40 years at the end of 1959, and to deal with this problem, arrangements were made for evening sessions to be held at special vaccination centres during the early part of 1960. In addition, with the co-operation of managements of local firms and the larger government departments, it was possible to arrange for special sessions to be held during the day at the various establishments, and for the convenience of those working in shops and offices, arrangements were made for the use of premises in the town centre.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

I am pleased to be able to report that progress continues to be made in rectifying the decline recorded in the number of children immunised over the period 1947—1955.

Of school children examined during 1959, it was found that 99.2% had received protection against Diphtheria.

The following table is taken from School Medical Inspection returns :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of children examined who were fully protected</i>			
1947	98.8
1953	97.17
1955	96.42
1958	98.6
1959	99.2

Superannuation

During the year 18 persons were medically examined as to their fitness for inclusion in the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Laboratory Facilities

The County Laboratory at Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T. V. Cooper, and the separate Public Health Laboratory there, under Dr. G. H. Tee, have given every possible assistance in the work of the Health Department and their ready co-operation at all times has been very much appreciated.

INFESTATION

Scabies and Head Infestation

The tables which follow show that the incidence of Scabies and head-lice remains low.

It will be remembered that Scabies is a notifiable disease in the Borough.

Scabies				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. notified</i>	<i>No. Notified by Practitioner</i>	<i>No. Notified by Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)</i>
1944	598	124	474	1882
1945	275	72	203	1078
1946	198	63	135	992
1947	80	32	48	599
1948	71	23	48	241
1949	26	6	20	67
1950	30	7	23	54
1951	9	3	6	15
1952	16	6	10	25
1953	19	3	16	31
1954	11	2	9	18
1955	6	2	4	10
1956	3	3	—	4
1957	6	1	5	6
1958	6	6	—	7
1959	22	22	—	28

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1959

DISEASE	1 Qr.	2 Qr.	3 Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Unk.
Scarlet Fever	6	2	3	3	14	..	1	1	1	2	8	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Poliomyelitis:															
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	15	71	64	3	153	4	17	18	25	20	63	2	...	2	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Head Infestation

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Infested Persons</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Total No. of Treatments</i>
1944	594	148	411	35	894
1945	305	87	283	35	405
1946	310	117	203	40	461
1947	164	40	96	28	304
1948	143	19	110	14	266
1949	106	13	80	13	197
1950	109	20	71	18	173
1951	99	11	78	10	184
1952	70	6	60	4	83
1953	53	4	47	2	57
1954	24	1	21	2	36
1955	35	1	32	2	53
1956	52	5	43	4	56
1957	28	—	28	—	32
1958	29	3	26	—	36
1959	46	2	43	1	53

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1959

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1948	...	6	—	27	12
1949	...	18	2	35	7
1950	...	4	1	30	12
1951	...	3	—	31	6
1952	...	1	—	28	4
1953	...	12	1	37	10
1954	...	4	1	24	3
1955	...	4	—	26	1
1956	...	5	—	25	3
1957	...	3	1	20	4
1958	...	—	—	22	1
1959	...	—	1	19	1

Verminous Persons

As it is desirable that arrangements for dealing with verminous persons should be carried out with a minimum of delay, the Town Council in June, 1953, delegated their powers and duties under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, including the institution of legal proceedings, to a special committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one other member of the Health Committee.

During November, seven cases of scabies were notified—all in one household. The family were treated at the Health

Centre but unfortunately re-infestation occurred and six members of the family had to be treated again early in 1960.

Verminous Premises

Verminous premises are treated with liquid and powder insecticides and, where necessary, articles of clothing and bedding are treated in the Department's steam disinfector plant.

Facilities are available at the Health Centre for personal cleansing and as far as possible the treatment of persons, their clothing and premises is carried out at one time.

There was a considerable increase in the number of notifications in respect of bed bug infestations during 1959. All the infestations were minor in character and were eliminated in each case after one thorough treatment.

The number of houses disinfested was 35, an increase of three on the previous year.

Types of infestation were as follows :—

Bed Bugs	...	...	...	21
Fleas	...	...	...	5
Flies	...	...	...	5
Cockroaches or beetles	...	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				35
				<hr/>

Disinfector Station

In May, Dr. G. H. Tee, Director of the Medical Research Laboratory, Dorchester, carried out tests on the Department's disinfector installation. The disinfector—which was supplied in 1911—was in extremely good working condition but Dr. Tee's tests indicated that the plant was not as efficient as it might be. A copy of the report was sent to the makers and their representative came down to discuss the possibility of modernising the installation.

Reports on this subject were submitted to the Health Committee in June and July and it was decided that complete modernisation of the plant and the fitting of a formaldehyde generator should be carried out in the next financial year.

Following Dr. Tee's report it was decided that the plant should, in the meantime, be used for disinfestation purposes only and no sterilisation of dressing drums, etc., should be carried out until modernisation had been completed.

Food Poisoning

I am pleased to report that no outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year and only two single cases were reported

and investigated. Samples of food and vomit were available in one of these cases and staphylococci were found in both specimens.

Humane Killer for Cats and Dogs

Early in 1958 the apparatus for dogs was found to be faulty and its use was discontinued. During 1959 a new apparatus was supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and came into use towards the end of the year.

I must again record my thanks to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for their continued co-operation with the Health Department in connection with the humane disposal of animals.

Details of animals dealt with during 1959 are as follows:—

Dogs	...	...	3
Cats	...	...	176
			<hr/>
			179
			<hr/>

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The total number of inspections of Pet Shops carried out by Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of the Pet Animals Act, 1951 was 15. Three applications for renewal of licences to keep pet shops were received together with one new application.

Licences were granted in each case subject to appropriate conditions relating to the humane treatment of animals.

Mortuary

The Town Mortuary in Commercial Road was not used during the year and all post-mortem examinations were carried out at the Weymouth and District Hospital where more satisfactory facilities are available.

I consider that it is still necessary to retain the Town Mortuary for use in any special emergencies which might arise.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

Under this Act and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Town Council is empowered to take steps to secure the removal to suitable accommodation of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year fourteen cases were dealt with but it was not necessary to take any statutory action in eleven of these cases where regular home help was provided and the old people were thus enabled to stay in their own homes. In two instances the old people were able to carry on at home with the help of

neighbours and relatives and in the remaining case no special help was required.

All the old persons referred to were visited regularly by the Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors.

Once again I am pleased to report that the Dorset County Council's Home Help Service proved of tremendous value throughout the year. It is naturally the wish of all old people to continue living in their own homes and, in many cases, without the Home Help Service this would not be possible.

The majority of routine visits to old people are made by the Health Visitors but the Public Health Inspectors made thirty-nine visits in cases where it was possible that action might have to be taken under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47. All cases dealt with by the Health Department were, of course, kept under periodic review.

No Old Persons' bungalows were built during 1959 but the building of the thirty-six bungalows in Sussex Road was commenced towards the end of the year.

At the end of the year the Town Council had fifty-six Old Persons' bungalows and plans had been made for eighty-two more as follows:—

Sussex Road	...	...	36
Downclose	...	...	19
Radipole House Site		...	20
Camp Road	...	...	4
Leamington Road	...	...	3

There were approximately 100 applications for Aged Persons' bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department at the end of 1959.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in the Borough is provided by Weymouth Waterworks Company. The main source of supply comes from springs at Empool and Sutton Poyntz. The water is fairly hard as will be seen from the Chemical Analysis printed below.

Both quality and quantity of the supply were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year and no outbreaks of illness which could be attributed to water have occurred. The supply continues to be very good for drinking and domestic purposes and shows a high degree of purity.

Early on the morning of the 20th July, 1959, fractures occurred in the water mains and certain areas of the town

were without water throughout the day. Repairs were completed during the early hours of the 21st July and supplies were reinstated by mid-day.

I am pleased to report once again that the usual close co-operation was maintained with the Engineer and Manager of the Weymouth Waterworks Company, Mr. S. E. Barrett, A.M.Inst.C.E., and the exchange of sample results between the Health Department and the Company continued during 1959.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
57	57	—	—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 26th October, 1959

Physical Examination :	<i>Empool</i>	<i>Sutton Poyntz</i>
Colour	None	None
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Taste and Smell ...	Normal	Normal

General Chemical Examination:

Reaction	pH 7.3	pH 7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	<i>Parts per million</i>	
as CO ²	24	10
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	Less than .005	Less than .005
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.013	0.010
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	Absent	Absent
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	2.3	2.3
Hardness as CaCO ³ ...		
Temporary	214	184
Permanent	27	20

(Calc. for Mineral Analysis)

Permanganate figure		
(4 hrs. @ 80° F) as O	0.35	0.32
Alkalinity as CaCO ³ ...	214	184
Total Solids	345	285
Calcium as CA	94	80
Magnesium as Mg	1.6	1
Sodium Na	12	13
Potassium	1	0.5
Carbonate CO ³	128	110
Chloride Cl	21.5	22
Sulphate SO ⁴	10	8
Nitrate NO ³	10	10
Iron	0.02	0.02

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths within the Borough. There is, however, one swimming bath in the grounds of Broadway Secondary Modern School but this is for the exclusive use of children attending the school.

Periodic sampling of the water is carried out by the Health Department of Dorset County Council.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. Preston Drainage Scheme

The Preston Drainage Scheme was completed during the summer of 1957 and since that time the Department has been involved in considerable work in arranging and supervising the connection of house drains to the new sewer. During 1957, 359 houses previously served by cesspools were connected to the sewer and in 1958 a further 111 were connected. This work continued during 1959 when a further 42 houses were brought on to the Preston sewer.

The separation of surface water from the soil drains was necessary in six of the 42 cases mentioned and this work was carried out by the owners who were reimbursed for the additional cost by the Corporation. The cost of surface water separation averaged £12-7-8d. for each of the six houses. The exclusion of surface water from the sewers is essential for keeping to a minimum the volume of stormwater which has to be pumped from the Weymouth pumping station, particularly during times of heavy rainfall.

Again during 1959 the supervision of new drainage works, together with the work entailed in conversion from cesspool to main drainage, accounted for a considerable proportion of the Department's time. This is borne out by the fact that 2,517 visits were made in connection with drainage works. This shows a very slight reduction on the figure for the previous year.

At the end of 1959, 512 houses in the Preston drainage area had been connected to the new sewer since its completion. This figure does not include new houses built in the Preston drainage area since the scheme was completed.

The Department continued to make efforts to persuade as many owners as possible to carry out redrainage to the new sewer and numerous advisory visits to house owners were made during the year.

In my previous report I mentioned that the Preston drainage scheme did not cover the area of the Jordan Valley in which

the majority of the large Preston caravan sites are situated. In a later paragraph referring to caravan sites I am pleased to report that this problem was energetically pursued by the Health Committee and Town Council during 1959. Considerable progress was made during the year with a scheme for providing sewers to serve the large sites in Preston.

2. Storm Water Outfalls to Portland Harbour

In my last report I mentioned that the Ministry had given permission for the construction of storm water outfalls Nos. 1 and 2 and during the latter part of 1958 negotiations were in progress between the Town Council and other local authorities concerned in the scheme.

In July, 1959, the Town Council accepted a tender for the carrying out of these works and application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for consent to a loan of £36,063. Work was commenced towards the end of the year and should be completed by the middle of 1960.

3. Drainage of Houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane

In my reports for 1957 and 1958 I mentioned difficulties which had arisen in this area where houses have cesspools overflowing to streams.

The Corporation's scheme to sewer the area, which required the co-operation of the owners, could not be carried out in 1957 as only in seven cases did owners agree and twenty-three owners did not reply.

In my last report I mentioned that conditions continued to be unsatisfactory and that serious public health nuisances were bound to arise in the future.

Cesspools in this particular area all have overflows which discharge to streams and serious pollution of these streams occurs—particularly during the summer months.

In July one resident wrote to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government complaining about these conditions and the matter was again discussed by the Health and Street and Works Committees. The Council then decided to make a further approach to all the owners with a view to their agreement being obtained to the carrying out of the scheme prepared in 1957. In this scheme the Corporation would contribute £900 in respect of the provision of a 9-in. main sewer leaving the sum of £1,697 to be met by the owners, i.e. approximately £50 per house. The Health Committee suggested that arrangements should be made for a meeting at which the owners should be invited to hear an explanation of the scheme and to express their views.

A meeting was subsequently held in Southill Community Centre in November but, unfortunately, not all the owners were present.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was carried asking the Corporation to provide a main drainage scheme on the lines already suggested. There were some owners present who made it clear that they were not in agreement with this resolution. Following this meeting the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Council's Assistant Solicitor made personal visits to a number of owners who were not present at the meeting and by the end of the year the majority of owners had agreed to take part in the scheme. There were, however, a few owners who live some distance from the Borough and who had expressed their objection to the scheme. Efforts will be made during the coming year to obtain the co-operation of these owners and it is hoped that agreement will be reached and the scheme carried out during 1960.

4. Drainage of Properties at Nottingham

In October I made a comprehensive report to the Health Committee on the drainage of houses in Nottingham Village. There are three areas involved, i.e. the group of houses near the Spa House, the group around the Old Mill and the group south of the Malthouse.

With regard to the first group, public sewers are available in the highway and the Committee decided that the owners of these houses should be asked to drain their properties to the Council's sewer.

With regard to groups 2 and 3, no sewer is available to serve any properties in these groups and the Health Committee requested the Street and Works Committee to consider the practicability of providing sewers for the drainage of the properties in groups 2 and 3.

This matter was considered by the Street and Works Committee which, although agreeing that main drainage was highly desirable, could not agree that the work should be proceeded with at the present time.

5. Drainage of Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Benville Road

These three houses are the only ones in a large built-up area not connected to the main sewer. They have separate cesspools and all three cesspools overflow into the stream at the rear of Benville Road. A number of attempts have been made in the past to arrange for the connection of these houses to the sewer but this is not possible except by crossing land in different ownership.

In January a further report on this problem was made to the Health Committee and it was agreed that an approach should be made to the owners of these houses to see whether they would be prepared to co-operate in a drainage scheme prepared by the Town Council.

At the end of the year the owners of the three houses had agreed in principle to the carrying out of this scheme and the Health Department, in co-operation with the Borough Engineer's Department, continued negotiations with these owners and the owners of the land over which the new drains and sewers would have to be laid. Negotiations were still in progress early in 1960.

6. Drainage of 72—86 Camp Road (even numbers)

These houses have cesspool drainage. No sewer is available and considerable difficulty has been experienced, particularly during the winter months when nuisances have arisen from overflowing cesspools.

In January the Street and Works Committee reported on a scheme for providing main drainage facilities for these houses in conjunction with the arrangements made by military authorities for drainage of the Wyke Regis Bridging Camp. The estimated total cost of the scheme was £1,400 of which £800 would be payable by the Council and the remaining £600 apportioned on the owners of houses in Camp Road included in the scheme.

By the end of the year the scheme had not been carried out and negotiations were still in progress between the Town Council and the military authorities with regard to the maintenance of the pumping station during the winter months when the Bridging Camp was not occupied.

7. Conversion to Main Drainage

In my first paragraph I have mentioned the considerable amount of work carried out by the Department in dealing with the connection of existing and new houses to the new Preston sewer. This work has accounted for a considerable proportion of the Department's time and is likely to continue in the same volume for the next few years. There are still a number of houses not connected to the sewer in parts of the town which have been sewered for many years and, when the opportunities arise, efforts are still being made to persuade owners of such houses to redrain to the sewers.

During the year 28 cesspools and 18 pail closets were abolished—generally as a result of the redrainage of houses to the sewer in the Preston area.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN BOROUGH

Total Number of houses in the Borough	...	...	12,084
Number of properties not connected to sewer	...	...	569
Number of properties with cesspools	...	...	453
Number of cesspools	...	...	376
Number of properties with pail closets	...	...	133
Number of properties with privies	...	...	1

These are approximate figures only

Particulars of Conversion from Conservancy to Main Drainage System during 1959

Number of premises converted	...	...	54
Number of cesspools abolished	...	...	28
Number of pail closets abolished	...	...	18
Number of privies abolished	...	...	—
Number of private pumping stations abolished	...	...	—
Number of septic tanks abolished	...	...	—

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

Again this year good progress was made in dealing with unfit houses. Details of the work carried out in the five year programme 1955/60 are contained in following paragraphs.

Because of special problems which arise during the holiday season most procedure in connection with unfit houses has to be carried out between the months of October in one year and May the following year so that the Department can be free to deal with special seasonal problems which invariably arise during the busy summer months.

Action taken during the year was as follows :—

1. Clearance Areas—Housing Act, 1957, Part III

(a) The Weymouth (Stewards Court/Governors Lane) and (East Street/Governors Lane) Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957

This Order, which covered 25 separate properties, was confirmed in October, 1957, and Compulsory Purchase procedure was completed during 1958. Demolition of all buildings in the area was completed during April and May, 1959.

(b) The Weymouth (Quebec Place) Clearance Area and Order 1958

This Clearance Order was confirmed on the 11th December, 1958, but demolition could not be carried out during 1959 as only two families had been rehoused by the end of the year.

2. Demolition Orders—Housing Act, 1957, Part II

No Demolition Orders were made during the year.

3. Closing Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation and Closing Orders were made:—

3 Chickerell Road
6 Alexandra Road
1 and 2 Union Cottages, Union Place, Dorchester Road
Chalet at 'Wyte Gates,' 499 Dorchester Road
14 High Street, Wyke Regis
20, 21, 22 and 23 Trinity Street

4. Houses Demolished

The following houses were demolished during the year:—

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Stewards Court	}	The Weymouth (Stewards Court/Governors Lane) and (East Street/Governors Lane) Clearance Area and Compul- sory Purchase Order, 1957.
7, 7a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Governors Lane		
30 and 31 East Street		
2 and 3 Trinity Street (Subject to an Undertaking not to use for human habitation dated 1937).		
3 Old Roman Road, Upwey (Subject to an Undertaking not to use for human habitation dated 1939).		
1 Herbert Place (Demolition Order, 1956).		
16, 18, 20 and 22 Wyke Road (Clearance Order, 1957).		
Toll House, Preston Beach Road (Purchased by Council).		

5. Houses made fit following action under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, and Closing Orders determined or Undertakings carried out

Basement, 44 East Street
690 Dorchester Road
2 Elwell Street
54 High Street, Wyke Regis
16 Commercial Road
9 Ridgeway
14 Ridgeway
4 Radipole Lane
Rose Cottage, Silver Street, Sutton Poyntz
29 High West Street

6. Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action

Sixty-eight houses were made fit during the year following service of Informal or Statutory Notices.

7. Overcrowding

One serious case of overcrowding was brought to my notice at the beginning of the year. A family consisting of husband,

wife and ten children moved from the Midlands to a house in Weymouth which was occupied by only one person. The permitted number for the house was $7\frac{1}{2}$ and occupation by this large family in addition to the tenant resulted in the house being overcrowded by $3\frac{1}{2}$ units.

The circumstances of this overcrowding were such that the Health Committee decided to take statutory action against the occupier. The owner was not proceeded against as he was unaware of the number of persons in occupation.

The case was heard in March and the occupier was fined £2 and told that she would be fined £2 for every day the house was found to be overcrowded in the future.

8. New Legislation

During the year the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into operation. "Standard Grants" then became available for the provision of bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water closet and satisfactory food storage in pre-1944 houses which lacked such amenities. The Health Department co-operates with the Borough Engineer's Department in dealing with applications for Standard Grants and a considerable number of the older well-built houses in the Borough are now being brought up to modern standards by means of these grants.

Position at 31st December, 1959

HOUSING ACT, 1957

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Still occupied as dwellings</i>	<i>Used as Store or work-places</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Total</i>
Houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders not yet demolished	4	6	6	16
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders	—	3	6	9
Houses subject to Closing Orders	7	1	20	28
Houses subject to Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation	—	2	8	10

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957. During the year only two applications for Certificates of

Disrepair were received. These were dealt with as follows :—

Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	1
Owner's Undertaking accepted	...	...	1
Application by tenant for Certificate as to the Remedying of Defects which Landlord has undertaken to remedy (Form O)	...		1
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	...	...	1

Applications for re-housing

The Department once again devoted a large amount of time to dealing with claims by housing applicants for priority recommendations on grounds of overcrowding or ill-health.

Two hundred and one visits were made in connection with these applications.

In my last report I mentioned that very few applications were received from large families and the majority were from young couples with one or two children. These families were usually found to be living in rooms, more often than not, with their "in-laws." Applications of this kind continued to be received during 1959 and it was noticeable that many applicants pressed their claims within a few months of getting married. As the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee has a rule that applicants must be registered with the Council for a minimum period of eighteen months before they can be considered for rehousing, many applications dealt with during the year could not be considered as they did not comply with this requirement.

As there were so few new houses available during the year most approved cases waited an average of six to twelve months before they could be offered alternative accommodation by the Council.

The Health Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Borough Treasurer who is responsible for administration in connection with houses owned by the Town Council. Each applicant who calls at the Health Department is given a sympathetic hearing, a report is prepared following a home visit, and a departmental discussion is held to assess the real need in each case.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attends each meeting of the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee to present the Department's views on applications which claim special consideration on the grounds of ill-health or overcrowding.

MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL

(1) Radipole Lake

As in previous years sea water was introduced into Radipole Lake during the Spring in an endeavour to reduce mosquito and midge breeding. Routine surveys of the lake were carried out during the early part of the year and no evidence of widespread mosquito breeding was found. The presence of mosquitoes in the area of Radipole Lake must, however, be attributed to small scale breeding in isolated parts of the lake which are difficult of access.

Again in 1959 the Town Council sold a quantity of reeds from the lake for thatching purposes. The removal of these reeds assisted in keeping the water on the move and in a small way this helps to control mosquito breeding.

Later in the year the Borough Engineer carried out the dredging of Chaffeys and Little Chaffeys and this work materially assisted in keeping the water moving in the main channels of the lake. A certain amount of dredging was also carried out to remove existing reed growth and the grips on the western side of the lake were cleared so as to prevent the formation of marshy mosquito breeding areas on the lakeside.

Midges were again a problem but not on so large a scale as some earlier years. This was surprising as 1959 was a memorable summer as far as weather was concerned and it was anticipated that midge breeding would be on a far larger scale than usual.

(2) Lodmoor

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year and this operation reduced the area of marshy ground in which mosquitoes are able to breed. No major drainage works were carried out but regular maintenance of the Greenhill Sluice kept the water level in Lodmoor to an absolute minimum. For the first time for many years the only water to be seen on Lodmoor was that contained in the recognised waterways.

For this reason mosquito breeding was at its absolute minimum during 1959 but the area of marshy land bounded by Dale, Beaumont and Coombe Avenues now appears to be the main mosquito breeding area on Lodmoor.

Each year I must give a reminder that mosquito breeding on a reducing scale must continue on Lodmoor for many years and the Corporation's policy of control by drainage and land reclamation is the only solution to this problem. Temporary measures cannot be carried out properly on this vast tract of

marshy land and it will be many years before mosquitoes can be entirely eliminated.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

During the summer of 1959 camping and caravanning within the Borough was on a larger scale than ever before. It was noticeable that many fields not previously used for camping purposes had been brought into use because of the wonderful summer weather which led to a record demand for sites, particularly tent sites.

In each of my previous Annual Reports I have expressed serious concern regarding the lack of main drainage facilities on the Preston camping sites and once again the pail closet sanitation used on all but one of the sites in this area continued to give me some anxiety.

During the season complaints were again received from holiday-makers on sites where bucket sanitation was employed and in September I again reported to the Health Committee on this unsatisfactory system of sanitation. I also reported on the serious pollution of the River Jordan which had been aggravated this year by the lack of rainfall. Much of the sullage water from the licensed camps was polluting the Jordan and the condition of this stream was such that I felt the Town Council should again give urgent consideration to the question of proper drainage being made available for all the Preston sites at the earliest possible moment.

The Health Committee decided that a meeting should be arranged with the owners of the sites concerned in an endeavour to obtain their approval in principle to a scheme for the provision of main drainage. The Licensees and other persons concerned were then invited to a meeting which took place on the 28th October, 1959. The Borough Engineer outlined the Jordan Valley scheme which had been prepared in 1951 by the Town Council's Consulting Engineers and said that this would serve the caravan sites adequately.

The licensees were asked to consider making a contribution towards the scheme, the first section of which was estimated to cost £4,000. Three licensees subsequently offered to contribute £1,000 each to the scheme subject to certain conditions. The fourth licensee was not directly involved in the scheme as he would be unable to connect without passing through land in two different ownerships. In this instance the licensee proposed to carry out negotiations with the owners of the land over which he would have to construct his drainage system and the Department offered any assistance which he might require in this direction.

The scheme for the drainage of the camping sites through the Jordan Valley was presented to the Town Council in December and I was pleased to find the Town Council in entire agreement with the recommendations of both the Health and Street and Works Committees.

Following the approval of the scheme by the Town Council application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval, in principle, to the whole of the scheme for sewerage the Jordan Valley and the Consulting Engineers were asked to proceed as quickly as possible in order that Midhills Camp—the first licensed site on the line of the new sewer—could be connected in time for the 1960 season.

Now that the scheme is being proceeded with as a matter of urgency I would like to record my appreciation of the way in which the Licensees, the Town Council, the Consulting Engineers and the Officers of the Corporation have co-operated with the result that negotiations have proceeded smoothly and without any delay.

At the end of the 1960 summer season the sewer will be extended down the Jordan Valley to allow Prebendal and Waterside Camps to connect and all the camps in the Preston area should then be provided with modern systems of drainage and sanitation in readiness for the season of 1961.

I have already mentioned that the caravan and camping sites were full to overflowing throughout the summer and 365 inspections of sites were made by the Public Health Inspectors as against 231 for the previous year.

At the meeting of the Health Committee in September I also reported on the considerable amount of time which the Health Department had devoted to caravan sites during the summer and made it clear that it was quite impossible to arrange for daily inspections of all licensed and unlicensed sites during the season without seconding at least one member of the staff to this special duty. During the summer it had been necessary to carry out consecutive daily visits to a number of areas of land where it appeared that “42 consecutive days” might be exceeded. Camping was discontinued on the forty-second day at each site and, though the operators were acting within the provisions of the Public Health Act, the supervision of land used in this way occupies far more of the Department’s time than the supervision of properly licensed sites.

At the beginning of the summer a routine check was made of all caravan sites to ascertain whether licensees were complying with their conditions of licence relating to the number and spacing of caravans. I am pleased to say that no contraventions were found.

Throughout the season a number of complaints, mainly in connection with pail closet sanitation, were brought to the notice of licensees and I am able to record once more that they invariably did their best to ensure that complaints of this nature should not arise. Licensees co-operated with the Health Department in every possible way and when complaints were brought to their attention immediate action was always taken.

Applications for Licences under the Public Health Act, 1936

An application was received from one small licensed site for permission to accommodate two additional caravans. The Health Committee would not grant this application.

Eleven applications to station and use individual caravans were received during the year. Of these, six were granted subject to certain conditions and limited to a period of six months. The remaining applications were refused as public health requirements could not be carried out satisfactorily.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

There was a considerable increase in the Department's activity under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—particularly during the summer season. The total number of inspections of food premises, stalls and vehicles, was 745 as against 534 for the previous year.

An outstanding feature of this work is the co-operation which the Public Health Inspectors always receive from owners and employees alike and this co-operation is not only pleasant to encounter but it does greatly facilitate the work of the Health Department.

In my last two previous Reports I mentioned that the Corporation was reviewing its own food premises to ensure full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and during the year major reconstruction works were completed at the Pier Bandstand Cafe and Vanity Fayre Cafe.

Generally speaking the standard of food hygiene in the Borough is quite good and the majority of contraventions noted during the year were, as in the past, almost all due to the human element. Food premises which deal primarily with summer trade have to employ seasonal labour which, in most cases, is quite inexperienced and unsatisfactory. This is the main cause of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations found during the holiday period.

The requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are now quite well-known and the steady improvement in the standard

of food hygiene in the Borough continued in 1959. Many inspections of stalls, mobile refreshment vans and ice cream vehicles were carried out after normal office hours and again only minor contraventions were noted.

It was necessary to serve fifty-five Informal Notices in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These Notices covered 111 separate items.

Food Hygiene—Educational Activity

It was not possible, in view of additional public health duties in other directions, to carry out any special educational activities. There is no Clean Food Guild in operation in the Borough.

Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Corporation's Controlled Tip.

Details of Food Premises in the Borough :

Number of licensed premises	...	...	...	...	98
Number of off-licences	...	...	...	...	20
Number of registered clubs	...	...	...	...	24
Number of chemists' shops	...	...	...	...	20
Number of butcher's shops	...	...	...	...	32
Number of bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	20
Number of fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	...	17
Number of grocers' shops	...	...	...	...	124
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	17
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	...	214

Registered Premises :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	33
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	14
Number of premises registered for manufacture or sale of ice-cream	211

ICE-CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 234—which is more than double the number for the previous year.

The number of samples taken was 92 as against 50 for the previous year and I am pleased to say that 88.04% were satisfactory. Adverse samples were always followed up by visits to the premises concerned.

At the end of the year 211 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes five premises where ice-cream is manufactured.

In September an application for registration as a vendor of ice-cream was received from a shop-keeper who was unable to

comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The applicant was then invited to appear before the Committee in accordance with statutory procedure but, in the meantime, the application was withdrawn and so no further action was taken.

During the year it was noted that the occupier of a garage was selling ice-cream. The premises were not registered and did not comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. When the matter was brought to the notice of the vendor he forthwith discontinued the sale of ice-cream.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

These new Regulations which came into force during the year require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream should be pasteurised by one or other of the three specified methods or sterilised and then kept at a low temperature until the freezing process has begun.

It is an offence to sell ice-cream which has been so treated and then left to reach a temperature exceeding 28° Fahrenheit without again being treated. Certain types of water ices and ice lollies are exempt from the requirements as to pasteurisation or sterilisation.

Ice-Cream Sampling

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		1	<i>Grades</i>			<i>Void</i>
	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>		2	3	4	
92	81	11	74	7	7	4	—

Summary of Results

Grade 1 and 2	...	...	88.043 %	satisfactory
Grade 3 and 4	...	...	11.847 %	unsatisfactory

MILK SUPPLIES

The responsibility for registration of dairy farms and farmers and the supervision of milk production at farms remained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, except insofar as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, no undesignated milk may be sold within the Borough.

The designations of milk which may be sold in Weymouth are :—

Tuberculin Tested
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised
Pasteurised
Sterilised

At the end of the year entries on the Department's Register were as follows :—

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Distributors of milk with premises within the Borough	66
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing within the Borough	2
Dairy farms distributing from within the Borough	2
Premises registered as Dairies	7

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1954. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1953

Dealers' licences to sell designated milk were granted as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk	64
Tuberculin Tested Milk	54
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Supplementary)	1
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary)	1
Sterilised Milk	4

Milk Sampling

The number of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination was 250. Samples of heat treated milk taken in the Borough by Sampling Officers of the Dorset County Council numbered 326.

Dorset County Council is the licensing authority for Dealers who pasteurise or sterilise milk. There is one pasteurising plant in the Borough.

Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops during the year ... 164

Details of samples taken are as follows :—

Sample Designation	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
T.T. ...	61	52	9	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	294	292	2	292	2	—	—
Pasteurised	217	217	—	217	—	—	—
Sterilised	4	—	—	—	—	4	—

In my last report I mentioned that there were 42 methylene blue test failures from 145 samples of T.T. milk.

The majority of these unsatisfactory samples were from one dealer who discontinued bottling milk and subsequently sold only milk which had been bottled in approved registered premises. During 1959 checks were made on this dealer and as all samples passed the prescribed test I was satisfied that he was diligently carrying out his undertaking which I referred to in my last Annual Report.

Another dealer whose samples of raw T.T. milk had periodically failed the prescribed tests discontinued bottling milk during 1959 and on changing his dairy premises, retailed heat treated milk which had been bottled on registered premises in the area of another local authority. Subsequent samples taken from this dealer have all been satisfactory.

Summary of Results

Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	576
Total number classed as satisfactory	...	...	...	565
Total number classed as unsatisfactory	..	...	...	11
Number of samples taken for biological examination (all of which were satisfactory)	...	...	...	5

FOOD SUPPLIES

(I) MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1959 was approximately the same as for the previous year. The majority of home killed meat for Weymouth comes from slaughterhouses in the Borough of Dorchester and the area of Dorchester Rural District Council.

Weymouth—Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

This slaughterhouse/bacon factory is licensed annually and slaughtering is carried out on one day each week. Every animal slaughtered on these premises during the year was inspected. The number of visits to the slaughterhouse during 1959 was 86.

Animals Slaughtered

<i>Cows</i>	<i>Other Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1987	1987

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

Number killed	...	...	...	...	1987
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	1987

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				156
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	8.45%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned				49
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	2.46%

Meat condemned at Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

<i>Disease</i>				<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	599
Abscesses	...	...	...	120
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	...	...	...	158
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	67
Necrosis	...	...	...	1
Ruptured muscles	...	...	...	13
Parasites	...	...	...	23
Bruising	...	...	...	13
Fatty Infiltration	...	...	...	4
Inflammation	...	...	...	37
Arthritis	...	...	...	2
Gangrene	...	...	...	160
Pyæmia	...	...	...	629
Death from injury	...	...	...	1,150

Summary

				<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	599
Other Diseases	...	...	...	2,416

Total weight condemned — 1 ton, 6 cwts., 3 qtrs., 19 lbs.

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse — 86

Cysticercus Bovis

Carcases infested with localised cysticercus bovis must be placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than three weeks, or at a temperature not exceeding 14 degrees Fahrenheit for a period not less than two weeks.

Although no cattle are slaughtered in the Borough, the cold store owned by Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., in West Street, Weymouth, is used by slaughterhouses outside the Borough for the refrigeration of infested carcasses.

In 1959, 13 carcasses were sent to the cold store. The figures for the previous four years were as follows :—

1955	...	...	...	40
1956	...	...	...	17
1957	...	...	...	16
1958	...	...	...	23

My thanks are due to Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., for their co-operation in dealing with such carcasses and for ensuring that the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are rigorously carried out.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

During the year one application for a slaughterman's licence and two applications for renewal of licence were received. All were granted subject to the conditions laid down in the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

New Legislation

During the year a considerable number of circulars in connection with slaughterhouses were received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Many of these dealt with the Slaughterhouse Report which will be prepared by the Town Council during 1960 for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by 2nd November, 1960.

(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Canned Goods

Meat Products	...	...	...	...	...	183 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	24 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	30 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	403 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	109 tins
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	100 tins
Soups and Stews	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	22 tins

Meat

Rabbit	...	...	...	...	...	46 lbs.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Other Meat	...	...	...	...	...	86 lbs.

Fish

...	348 lbs.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Other Foods

Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	90 lbs.
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	196 lbs.
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	40 lbs.
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	23 bars
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	3 cartons

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In my last report I mentioned that the whole of this Act came into operation on the 1st June, 1958, and gave a precis of its main requirements. Again this year matters relating to the Clean Air Act—particularly smoke nuisances which were

arising in the Borough—were under discussion at almost every meeting of the Health Committee.

Complaints were once again received with regard to smoke nuisances from railway locomotives and in July an enquiry was made of the British Railways as to when it was anticipated that steam traction would be eliminated in this region. In reply the Town Council was informed that it was expected there would be a gradual reduction in steam traction until its final elimination in about 1967.

A few complaints were received with regard to smoke from ships in the harbour. These complaints were brought to the attention of the authorities concerned and action was taken by them to minimise these nuisances.

Further complaints were received regarding one particular oil burning installation in the Westham area and this problem was a matter of concern to the Health Committee on a number of occasions. The firm employed technical experts to examine the installation and a thorough overhaul was carried out. Unfortunately the nuisance, which was due to the emission of oily snuts, occurred later in the year and the matter was again brought to the attention of the Company concerned.

An interesting notification under Section 3 of the Act was received in March when the proprietors of an installation which had caused nuisances over a number of years in the Radipole area, gave notice to replace their present installation with an entirely new and up-to-date steam raising plant. In view of past difficulties it was decided to obtain advice from the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service as to the likelihood of nuisances arising from the proposed new installation. The Health Committee received advice that the installation was highly efficient and not likely to give rise to smoke nuisances if properly maintained. The installation was completed shortly afterwards and since that time I am pleased to report that no complaints have been received.

One notification under Sections 3 and 10 of the Act and two notifications under Section 3 only were received during the year. All three were in respect of new oil burning furnaces and the firms concerned co-operated fully with the requirements of the Health Department.

During the year 111 visits were made in connection with duties under the Clean Air Act. The figure for the previous year was 95 and for 1957—4. From this it can be seen that the new Act has put an increased emphasis on the prevention of air pollution and there is no doubt that this important aspect

of the Department's work will continue to increase in coming years.

In February two Public Health Inspectors attended a two-day course organised by the Coal Utilisation Council in connection with modern domestic fuel burning equipment.

The Town Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air and it can be said that the Council, through the Health Committee, has shown a very lively interest in the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

The question of making smoke control areas has not received special consideration by the Health Committee but up to the present time such action has not appeared to be necessary in this Borough.

RODENT CONTROL

Two Rodent Operators are employed in the Department and statistics relating to their work are given below.

The number of complaints dealt with during the year was 695. This figure shows an increase on the number for 1958 which was 636. This appears to be a considerable number for a Borough of this size but I am pleased to say that there were no major infestations of rats or mice and the large number of complaints indicates, I believe, that the service is now so well-known that residents quickly take advantage of it and call for the help of the Department as soon as the first signs of an infestation appear.

An endeavour is made to deal with all complaints on the day they are received and a survey of the area affected is usually carried out as routine. Statistics will show the very large amount of work involved and I am very satisfied with the way in which this essential service is carried out.

On 31st March, 1959, the 50% grant made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for Rodent Control expenditure was discontinued under the new block grant scheme.

Once again it was not necessary to take any statutory action and owners or occupiers co-operated with officers of the Department whenever asked to do so.

Number of complaints received re rats and mice ...	695
Number of premises visited for Survey ...	1,411
Number of premises given first treatment ...	743
Number of premises given second treatment ...	59
Number of premises given third treatment ...	1

Number of premises given routine treatment	...	25
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment		13
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	5,179
Number of pre-baits laid	... ..	6,246
Number of pre-baits taken	... ..	4,416
Number of poison baits laid	... ..	3,451
Number of poison baits taken	... ..	1,670

Control of Rats in Sewers

During 1959 only one treatment of the sewers was carried out. This treatment was followed by test baiting of sewers which previously showed no signs of infestation.

No rainfall occurred throughout the period of treatment and no rats were actually seen in the sewers.

The sewers in Weymouth are, in many areas, old and defective and many afford good harbourage and escape for rats. For this reason it is essential that routine sewer treatments are continued and this work, although expensive in time and money, is still absolutely necessary for the effective control of rats.

A summary of the treatment is recorded below:—

May-July, 1959 — Sewer Treatment No. 23

<i>System or Section of System</i>	<i>No. of Manholes</i>	<i>No. baited</i>	<i>No. of M.H's showing prebait taken</i>	<i>No. of M.H's. showing complete prebait taken (on one or both days)</i>	<i>No Takes</i>
Rodwell ...	267	62	34	14	28
Westham ...	285	56	22	6	34
Park ...	178	50	18	6	32
Town ...	77	64	34	14	30

PIGEONS

At the beginning of the year a number of complaints were received with regard to nuisances caused by pigeons. These birds had fouled the roofs of a number of buildings in the Town area to such an extent that eaves gutterings and down pipes became choked and a number of the public footpaths around the buildings were in a filthy condition. These complaints were brought before the Health Committee in January and again in March when the Town Council decided to employ a specialist firm to undertake the reduction of pigeons in the town area.

After the contractors' first visit the number of pigeons was noticeably less. A second visit was to be made by the firm concerned but this had not taken place by the end of the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in two instances during the year.

1. The first case is dealt with fully in my earlier paragraphs relating to "Verminous Persons" and "Overcrowding."

2. In the second case the occupier of a shop carried out drainage works in contravention of the building byelaws. In spite of a number of letters and subsequent visits the person concerned neglected to expose the unsatisfactory drainage work for examination and testing. Legal proceedings were taken and fines totalling £5 were imposed by the Justices. The work was subsequently carried out.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The supervision of public conveniences continued to be the responsibility of the Health Department.

There are 51 public conveniences under the control of the Department and I am pleased to say that all were maintained to a good standard throughout the year.

A few complaints were received in respect of nuisances which had arisen in conveniences where full time attendants are not employed.

One maintenance workman is employed in the Department for dealing with the considerable day-to-day maintenance and repair of buildings and fittings. This appointment has proved extremely useful—particularly during the season when urgent repairs arise daily.

Work on the new Bond Street conveniences was completed and these were opened in readiness for the Whitsun holiday. These conveniences have been constructed to a very high standard and should help to prevent queueing at the Esplanade conveniences during the height of the season.

Towards the end of the year the Health, Entertainments and Beach and Watch Committees each considered the provision of a public convenience in the proximity of the sluice gardens, Greenhill. The Entertainments and Beach Committee required a convenience for use in connection with their new chalets at the Sluice Gardens. The Watch Committee was interested in the provision of public conveniences on the very much enlarged

Greenhill car park. Both the Beach and Watch Committees referred the question to the Health Committee for action.

A scheme was prepared and approved by the Health Committee in January, 1960. It was hoped that the scheme would be completed in readiness for the summer season but certain difficulties arose and it appears that it will not now be ready until the summer season of 1961.

During the year the Health Committee again considered the question of free use of the conveniences by children and it was agreed that children should continue to be admitted, free of charge, at the discretion of the attendants at conveniences where attendants are employed.

Wilful Damage

Unfortunately, I have once again to report that considerable wilful damage occurred in public conveniences although the Health Committee took every precaution to avoid this. Reports were made to the Health Committee on this subject very regularly and considerable expenditure was incurred in making good damage to buildings and fittings.

Conveniences in the Westham Coach Park which are closed during the winter months once again received considerable wilful damage. The Health Committee decided that special armour-plate glass should be fitted in the windows as they were broken so frequently but hooligans showed that even armourplate glass could not withstand their attacks.

It is essential that we should have the co-operation of the general public in dealing with this problem and it continues to be the responsibility of each one of us to try to stop this damage and save unwarranted waste of public money.

Free Hand Washing Facilities at Public Conveniences

The facilities for free hand washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed was continued throughout 1959. This scheme was started in 1955 and has worked very successfully. In view of the limited size of the wash and brush-up rooms in the conveniences on the seafront it was not possible to operate the scheme during the months of July, August and September.

Supervision of Public Conveniences

As in previous years a considerable amount of time was devoted by the Department to the supervision of public conveniences. This is absolutely necessary if the conveniences are

to be maintained to a satisfactory standard. Seasonal attendants are employed at many of them during the summer months and, though this is not a pleasant duty, the attendants have carried out their work conscientiously at all times.

The volume of work in connection with public conveniences has increased tremendously and continues to do so. During 1959 the number of inspections of conveniences made by the Public Health Department Staff was 2,474 as compared with 2,416 (1958) and 1,582 (1957). These figures show the greatly increased work involved in supervision and control and the Department continues to do all it can to maintain the conveniences to as high a standard as possible.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

<i>Reason for Inspection</i>	<i>No. of premises visited</i>	<i>Number of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects found</i>	<i>Nuisances or defects remedied</i>
Premises under Public Health Act and Housing Act ...	382	1718	645	650
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	247	1314	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	132	1203	49	37
Camping Sites, Vans, Tents ...	24	365	9	9
Food Premises ...	475	745	111	150
Dairies and Milk Shops	73	164	5	1
Factories Act ...	151	236	9	16
Shops Act ...	114	142	—	4
Public Conveniences	52	2474	—	—
Number of complaints received — 298				

OTHER VISITS

Number of visits re rehousing applications ...	201
Number of visits re Section 16/18 Housing Act, 1957 ...	555
Number of visits re Section 42 Housing Act, 1957 ...	89
Number of visits re Rent Act, 1957 ...	26

Visits to offensive trade and marine store premises	...	31
Visits re Smoke Abatement (Clean Air Act, 1956) and observations	... ..	111
Visits re Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds	...	12
Inspections of licensed premises (Public Houses and Bars)		25
Visits by Public Health Inspectors in connection with Rodent Control	... ..	213
Visits under National Assistance Act, 1948	... ..	39
Visits to Corporation Controlled Tip	... ..	27
Visits to Mortuary	... ..	7
Visits under Pet Animals Act	... ..	15
Number of visits re Improvement and Standard Grants		140
Number of visits re Section 9 Housing Act, 1957	...	30
Number of visits re Overcrowding	... ..	10
Visits re ditches at Littlemoor	... ..	19
Visits to Outworkers' Premises	... ..	10
Visits to Caravans and Camping Sites	... ..	365
Visits re Food Poisoning	... ..	3
Number of visits re pigeon nuisance	... ..	35
Visits to places of entertainment	... ..	1
Number of visits re water supply	... ..	22
Number of visits re nuisance from seaweed flies	...	1
Number of visits re drainage of Mayfield Close Area	...	21
Miscellaneous	... ..	729

A brief summary of some of the more important defects remedied is given below :—

Roof repairs	... ..	22
Eaves guttering and rainwater pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	... ..	22
Walls rendered, repaired or pointed	... ..	31
Plasterwork renewed or repaired	... ..	66
Windows renewed or repaired	... ..	80
Grates renewed or repaired	... ..	48
Floors renewed or repaired	... ..	37
Chimneys repaired	... ..	17
Doors renewed or repaired	... ..	48
Dampness remedied	... ..	91
Drains renewed, repaired or cleared	... ..	37
Choked drains cleared by Department	... ..	64
Repairs to Sanitary Conveniences	... ..	19

Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	10
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	16
Foodstores provided	...	...	...	15
Offensive accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from animals	...	...	...	2
Yard surfaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	19
Other miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	103

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<i>NOTICES</i>					
		<i>Served</i>		<i>Complied</i>	
		<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Public Health Act, 1936					
House Defects	...	58	6	53	—
Other Defects	...	49	2	47	5
Food & Drugs Act, 1938		55	—	62	—
Factories Act, 1937	...	7	—	10	—
Housing Act, 1957	...	16	—	15	—
Prevention of Damage by					
Pests Act, 1949	...	8	—	6	—
Shops Act, 1950	...	—	—	2	—
Milk Regulations, 1949-59		3	—	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	3	—	3	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Seventeen visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the investigation of infectious diseases and three visits in connection with food poisoning cases.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses treated for disinfection (infectious diseases)	1
Number of rooms involved	...
Number of houses treated for disinfestation	...
Number of rooms involved	...
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...
Number of articles destroyed	...

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Survey of action during year

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	14	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	137	172	5	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	19	40	2	—
TOTAL	177	226	7	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of Cases in which Defects were found</i>				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspec.</i>		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :						
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	13	—	5	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	16	—	6	—	—

(3) Outworkers

(a) Number of lists received from employers	...	...	4
(b) Number of employees concerned	...	...	—
(c) Number of outworkers involved	...	...	14
(d) Number of outworkers living outside the Borough	...	...	1
(e) Number of lists received from outside Authorities	...	...	8
(f) Number of outworkers involved	...	...	8

(4) Total inspections for all purposes (including outworkers)

<i>No. of Premises visited</i>	<i>No. of visits including re-visits</i>	<i>Defects found</i>	<i>Defects remedied</i>
101	236	9	16

DEALERS IN OLD METALS

Nine dealers in old metal are registered by the Council under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Seventeen visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three rag and bone dealers' premises in the Borough, two of which were established prior to the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936. The third was established in 1948 and is subject to the consent of the Town Council being obtained annually. Fourteen visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Borough of Weymouth & Melcombe Regis

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Summary for the Year
1959*

Lat. $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N. Long. $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W.

21 feet above Sea Level

J. N. HAMBLY, M.B.E.,
Lt.Cdr. R.N. (Ret.)
Borough Meteorologist

Meteorological Station
Weymouth

Remarks

GENERAL

A year that was most satisfactory to the general public, with a few extremes.

SUNSHINE

The total of 2083.1 hours has been exceeded only once—in 1911 when 2090.9 hours of sunshine were recorded. There were only six sunless days from June—October inclusive.

Sunshine in January and September was a record, being 169° and 154° above average respectively.

Only in March and November were the sun hours below average.

RAINFALL

Rainfall was just above the average, although until the 1st October only half the average rain had been recorded. This was offset by 15.15 inches falling during October, November and December.

The wettest month was December with 7.75 inches and the driest 0.33 inches in February.

The heaviest fall occurred on the 5th January with 1.0 inch.

TEMPERATURE

The average temperature was 53.7° or 2.0° above normal.

The highest temperature of 84° was recorded on the 5th and 8th July.

The lowest was recorded on 17th January with 25°.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	78	84	78	84	75	84
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	18	24	17	23	22	25
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	57.2	57.9	56.8	58.7	57.1	59.9
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	45.8	44.8	44.6	47.1	46.1	47.5
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	51.5	51.4	50.7	52.9	51.6	53.7
Total Rainfall (inches)	32.2	34.47	27.61	31.80	32.62	30.29
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1709.0	2009.4	1879.4	1851.3	1607.7	2083.1
Number of Days with Sunshine	288	308	307	295	291	304
Greatest daily amount of sunshine (hours)	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.1	14.3	15.1
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.641	30.661	30.731	30.741	30.720	30.92
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	28.582	28.840	29.232	29.090	28.740	28.87

PRESSURE (Inches) 9.00 a.m. G.M.T.

Barometer Readings at 0900 hours G.M.T., corrected for Temperature and Altitude

1959 Month	Mean Inches	Highest Inches	Date	Lowest Inches	Date	Humidity Relative %	
January	...	29.89	30.66	25th	29.08	22nd	87.1
February	...	30.50	30.92	17th	30.18	7th	89.9
March	...	29.60	30.38	13th	29.25	6th	90.0
April	...	29.89	30.46	20th	29.37	9th	80.0
May	...	30.13	30.40	13th	29.56	10th	73.8
June	...	30.19	30.63	14th	29.84	28th	72.8
July	...	30.12	30.41	7th	29.66	29th	72.1
August	...	30.16	30.50	24th	29.75	13th	77.0
September	...	30.21	30.45	23rd	29.96	25th	85.0
October	...	30.03	30.57	23rd	28.87	27th	81.6
November	...	29.86	30.42	4th	29.19	14th	86.1
December	...	29.60	30.25	13th	28.93	7th	86.7
Mean	...	30.01	30.92	17th Feb.	28.87	27th Oct.	81.8

THE WINDS

Observed daily at 0900 G.M.T. to 8 points of the Compass

Month	N.	N.E.	E.	DIRECTION			S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
				S.E.	S.					
January	...	2	5	2	4	4	3	2	2	7
February	...	1	7	4	4	3	2	2	2	4
March	...	1	3	5	3	5	4	2	2	4
April	...	1	5	5	0	7	4	3	3	2
May	...	1	18	2	0	2	2	1	1	3
June	...	1	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	3
July	...	6	4	2	2	8	1	2	2	3
August	...	4	9	3	1	2	3	2	2	4
September	...	2	20	5	0	1	0	0	0	2
October	...	1	1	3	9	6	5	3	3	1
November	...	3	4	1	2	7	6	2	2	3
December	...	0	4	0	4	10	7	2	2	2
Year	...	23	86	35	32	59	41	25	25	38

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1959	Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Greatest Daily Amount (Hours)	Date	Number of Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Cloud Amount 1—8 9 a.m.	
	January	...	106.33	169	7.4	28th	23	8	4.7
	February	...	79.36	101	9.4	28th	17	11	5.9
	March	...	134.30	95	10.4	28th	26	5	6.2
	April	...	187.21	104	13.5	28th	26	4	4.9
	May	...	250.17	114	13.7	6th	28	3	4.2
	June	...	262.50	112	14.8	28th	29	1	4.3
	July	...	287.60	134	15.1	7th	31	0	3.7
	August	...	232.6	106	13.1	17th	29	2	4.3
	September	...	254.8	154	11.6	8th	30	0	2.7
	October	...	164.0	144	9.7	4th	28	3	4.0
	November	...	72.4	88	8.6	5th	21	9	6.2
	December	...	51.8	117	5.3	15th	16	15	7.0
	Year	...	2083.07	119.6	15.1	7th July	304	61	4.8

RAINFALL

1959	Total Fall Inches	Percentage of Average	Days of 0.01 inches or more	Wet Days of 0.04 inches or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	... 4.53	152	16	13	1.00	5th
February	... 0.33	14	2	1	0.30	9th
March	... 3.55	186	17	14	0.59	29th
April	... 1.94	128	13	12	0.46	25th
May	... 0.83	43	6	6	0.32	9th
June	... 0.79	56	10	6	0.24	4th
July	... 1.43	81	6	6	0.56	10th
August	... 1.48	68	6	6	0.47	12th
September	... 0.27	12	1	1	0.25	21st
October	... 3.08	115	14	12	0.90	26th
November	... 4.31	142	21	18	0.50	12th
December	... 7.75	226	27	21	0.82	6th
Year	... 30.29	101.9	139	116	1.00	5th Jan.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1959 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max & Min.Mean	Difference from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
January	42.1	46.2	35.4	40.8	-1.9	53	18th	25	17th
February	40.6	46.7	37.4	42.1	-0.4	56	27th	30	5th
March	47.0	52.5	42.2	47.3	+2.5	58	28th	34	19th
April	51.4	57.0	44.6	50.8	+2.2	63	3rd	35	19th
May	55.9	64.1	48.5	56.3	-0.4	77	13th	41	1st
June	62.2	67.7	53.3	60.5	+1.4	75	15th	43	3rd
July	65.8	71.9	57.0	64.4	+2.6	84	5th & 8th	50	14th
August	66.2	72.0	58.0	65.0	+3.0	82	26th	50	30th
September	62.7	71.5	53.8	62.7	+3.4	81	11th & 12th	44	28th
October	59.0	63.5	52.9	58.7	+6.6	72	3rd	39	29th
November	48.8	54.1	44.4	49.2	+2.2	62	1st	33	17th
December	47.4	51.5	42.5	47.0	+3.5	54	17th	33	2nd
Year	54.1	59.9	47.5	53.7	+2.1	84	5th, 8th July	25	17th Jan.

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Hours</i>
1895 ...	1953.7	1912 ...	1582.4	1929 ...	2024.1	1946 ...	1648.2
1896 ...	1904.0	1913 ...	1583.7	1930 ...	1803.7	1947 ...	1626.2
1897 ...	1827.5	1914 ...	1826.8	1931 ...	1582.8	1948 ...	1877.5
1898 ...	1828.4	1915 ...	1729.8	1932 ...	1554.4	1949 ...	2055.3
1899 ...	2030.2	1916 ...	1677.5	1933 ...	1987.3	1950 ...	1820.6
1900 ...	1624.7	1917 ...	1653.5	1934 ...	1807.0	1951 ...	1828.3
1901 ...	1675.9	1918 ...	1804.9	1935 ...	1706.2	1952 ...	1895.5
1902 ...	1421.4	1919 ...	1803.5	1936 ...	1549.3	1953 ...	1916.5
1903 ...	1554.0	1920 ...	1523.4	1937 ...	1628.5	1954 ...	1711.0
1904 ...	1675.6	1921 ...	1934.6	1938 ...	1646.6	1955 ...	2009.4
1905 ...	1706.9	1922 ...	1748.0	1939 ...	1786.4	1956 ...	1855.4
1906 ...	1908.3	1923 ...	1695.6	1940 ...	1883.3	1957 ...	1851.2
1907 ...	1784.1	1924 ...	1687.6	1941 ...	1669.0	1958 ...	1607.7
1908 ...	1875.9	1925 ...	1710.1	1942 ...	1663.0	1959 ...	2083.1
1909 ...	1938.3	1926 ...	1554.4	1943 ...	1769.0		
1910 ...	1693.7	1927 ...	1692.7	1944 ...	1741.1		
1911 ...	2090.9	1928 ...	1898.9	1945 ...	1564.9		

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year : 2090.9 in 1911

Least amount of Sunshine in one year : 1421.4 in 1902

Average for 30 years — 1764 hours

